





For President,  
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,  
of Ohio.

For Vice President,  
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,  
of New York.

Republican State Ticket.

For Governor,  
SHELBY M. CULLOM,  
of Sangamon.

For Lieutenant Governor,  
ANDREW SULLMAN,  
of Cook.

For Attorney General,  
GEORGE H. HANLOW,  
of Tazewell.

For Auditor of Public Accounts,  
THOMAS B. NEEDLES,  
of Washington.

For Treasurer,  
EDWARD RUTZ,  
of St. Clair.

For Attorney General,  
JAMES K. EDSALL,  
of Lee.

HENDRICKS.

At the session of the St. Louis convention this morning Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, was nominated for Vice President, on the first ballot.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

The St. Louis Convention resulted just as there was every reason to expect it would. There has been no time, since the delegates began to assemble, when the indications did not all point towards the nomination of the Great Pretender. His "barrel of money" was not brought into the canvass in vain.

The candidacy of Gov. Tilden will have the effect of making the campaign a very lively one. The oft-repeated language of the platform, "Reform is necessary," coupled with the stereotyped assertion that Gov. Tilden is a "reformer," will result in calling public attention to his record in such a way as to bring out every incident of his public life. A careful and critical examination of his record will show that he has not been called "Slippery Sam," and the "Great Pretender," without cause. His connection with the Tammany Ring of New York, his shipmaster record in Michigan, his exploits as a robber of railroad stockholders, and his various other fraudulent episodes in his history will be fully exposed, and the mask of "Reform" torn from his hypocritical face.

The paid claque of Mr. Tilden have succeeded in making a good many people believe that he will be a strong candidate. Such is not the fact. No man prominently mentioned in connection with the nomination has such a vulnerable record, and it is doubtful whether any man north of Mason and Dixon's line has been guilty of so many delinquencies which need explanation. As the campaign progresses the people will be fully convinced of the fact.

The enterprise of the Decatur Times is highly commendable. In order to have a good ready for convention news it issued no paper yesterday, and in its edition of this morning gravely speculated upon the likelihood of some new man being sprung on the convention to-day. And all this in spite of the fact that the news of Tilden's nomination had been received at the REPUBLICAN office at 8.30 last evening, and was generally known on the streets in a few minutes afterwards. Verily, the Times as an enterprising sheet.

PEOPLE who doubted this morning that Tilden was nominated because the Decatur Times failed to make mention of the fact, will probably learn what they ought to know already—that the Times is a very poor sheet to depend on for news. The inside of its edition of to-day (printed in Chicago) being the same as that of its Tuesday's edition, it is not strange that its homemade side should also be a trifle stale.

In his speech at the opening of the convention, Mr. Henry Watterson, temporary chairman, apostrophized the spirits of "Andrew Jackson and Silas Wright, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, whose political descendants meet together on common ground, at last, to save the government of their fathers," etc. Watterson never exhibited his cheek to better advantage than in introducing the respected ghosts of Clay and Webster to a Democratic convention. Fancy the disembodied spirit of Henry Clay doing the arm-in-arm business with that of Andrew Jackson, and bowing obsequiously before the grand presence of John Morrissey and Boss Kelly. Shades of the fathers!

THE PLATFORM.

This platform of the irreconcilables, adopted at St. Louis yesterday, is too lengthy for our columns. We therefore give the following synopsis, which we clip from the St. Louis Evening Republic.

It starts out with a reference to the constitution and amendments, accepting and endorsing the instrument as a whole. It arraigns the republican party for the all-pervading corruption which has characterized its administration and disgraced the country.

It also arraigns the republican officials at Washington, for the deplorable inefficiency which they have developed at the expense of the public.

It refers to the question of public schools to the action of the respective state governments, and in the same connection expresses a recognition of the right of local self government.

It demands reform in the revenue laws, asserting that the government should not levy the onerous taxes at present imposed, nor is the levy warranted by the necessities of the public.

It arraigns the republican party for the present status of the Chinese question, which is exerting such a disastrous influence on Western commerce, and attributes the evil to the immorality and extent to which they have pushed the policy with reference to the question of previous condition of servitude, this policy not being dictated by public need, but by party necessity. It demands the prohibition of immigration from Mongolian countries under the existing laws.

It arraigns each corrupt official who has figured at Washington in the last eventful year, and although it mentions no names, its references are such as indicate most plainly Blount, Blaine, Schenck, Colfax and Robeson.

It contains a resolution strongly impregnated with all the sentiments of the hard-money party, but demands the repeal of the resumption clause of the famous act of July 1, 1875.

It arraigns the republican party for enormous increase in taxation, during its rule, and presents statistics showing the immense extent of this increase between 1860 and 1870.

It asserts that this increase was not due to, or necessary for, the legitimate expenditures of the government, but rather to the corruption, rascality and inefficiency of those who handled the funds.

It closes with a severe denunciation of the fraudulent appropriation of public lands in the nature of railroad grants and other subsidies.

THE Brooklyn Argus: We predict that, if nominated, Samuel J. Tilden will be the worst beaten candidate that ever ran for the Presidency. New York will go against him by 50,000 majority. When Samuel J. Tilden ran for Governor the Argus supported him and he obtained 13,000 majority in Kings county. If he runs for President the Argus will oppose him and Kings county will give 10,000 majority against him. Stick a pin there.

ALBANY, June 29.—Gov. Tilden, passed the day at the executive mansion, surrounded by members of his household. He received but few dispatches from St. Louis and sent none there. This evening when the associated press bulletin dispatch, announcing simply, "Tilden is nominated on the second ballot," was received, it was sent up to the executive mansion. There were no present with the Governor, Comptroller Robinson, State Engineer Van Buren, and four or five other friends. Mr. Newell took the dispatch and read it aloud to the Governor.

"Is that true," he inquired in calm tones, with not even a smile on his countenance. Subsequently the following dispatch was received:

St. Louis, June 29, 1876.  
To Gov. Samuel J. Tilden.  
I congratulate you on your enthusiastic nomination. Kentucky will most heartily endorse you with her 40,000 majority.  
JOHN C. UNDERWOOD,  
Lieut. Governor of Kentucky.

The Governor drew four or five of his friends about him, and in low tones said, "This nomination was not made by the leaders of the party. It was the people who made it. They want reform. They have wanted it a long while, and in looking about they have become convinced it is to be found here, pointing at himself. They want it. That is what they are after. They are sick of the corruption and maladministration of their officials. They want a change and one for the better. A thorough reformation. You will find that there will be a larger German vote polled next fall than ever and it will be largely cast for the Democratic ticket. I know that."

Other dispatches were then received from all parts of the country. A large number of people, headed by a band, proceeded to the executive office, and after repeated calls Gov. Tilden stepped to the door and said: "I thank you for this impromptu expression of your kind regards. During my residence in your city, the past two years, I have received many like demonstrations, and I assure you I feel grateful to you. At some other time I would be glad to give you a more formal reception, and now will only say, good night."

New York, June 29.—The Sun thanks God for the nomination of Tilden, and says he is a reformer, and because he is a reformer, that Tilden is selected to lead the opposition in this centennial year. Such a man cannot fail to excite the every part of the country to the spirit of the campaign. We admit no doubts of its success.

The Times says that the nomination of Tilden means that democrats have abandoned, in advance, all prospects of carrying the October states, and deliberately selected New York as the battle ground of the campaign.

CHICAGO, June 29.—The Enquirer, speaking of the nomination of Tilden, says the nomination will fall heavily upon Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and other western states. There will be a revolution along the center, for the party in its wisdom, virtually abandoned these states. We prefer Tilden to Hayes, and shall advise the democratic organizations to stand by the nominations.

TELEGRAPHIC.

TILDEN.

He Wins on the Second Ballot.

And Modestly Exclaims "Big Injun, Me!"

Hendricks for Vice President

St. Louis, June 28.—President Mc Clelland called the convention to order at five minutes after 11.

The chair here announced the committee on resolutions ready to report and the request for the call of states was withdrawn, without taking a vote.

The chairman recognized Meredith, chairman of the committee on platform, who said they had agreed on resolutions, but had referred it to a committee on revision, and are to meet again at one o'clock.

Mr. Kernan moved a recess until 2 p. m. Carried.

The convention was called to order at 2:15. Judge Meredith of Virginia, chairman of the committee on resolutions, presented a report. He stated that a great many resolutions were presented, all of which had been carefully examined and discussed before coming to an agreement. He then requested Dorshimer of New York, to read to the convention the platform.

[A synopsis of the platform is given elsewhere.]

The reading was frequently interrupted by applause. The denunciation of the resumption act and the demand for its repeal were received with especial favor. At the conclusion Dorshimer said the convention had adopted and endorsed, though not as a part of the platform, a resolution which he read endorsing the action of the house of representatives in cutting down appropriations and exhorting to firmness. Also a resolution as to the just claims of soldiers, sailors and their widows and orphans.

Mr. Ewing of Ohio, took the platform and said, at the request of several members of the committee he presented a minority report, recommending the striking out of the following clause in the majority report, to-wit:

As such a hindrance, we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and we demand its repeal.

He proposed to substitute, therefore, the following words:

The law for the resumption of specie payment on the 1st of January, 1879, having been enacted by the republican party, without deliberation in congress and without discussion before the people, and being both ineffectual to secure its object and highly injurious to the business of the country, should be forthwith repealed.

Mr. Wing moved, and Eaton of Kansas, seconded, that the amendment thus suggested be made.

Mr. Ewing proceeded to state his objections to the clause to be stricken out. It denominated only one clause of the resumption act, that one fixing the time for resumption, by implication, leaving all the rest to stand as unobjectionable. The construction given to this will be that the democratic party wants resumption earlier than 1879. Another objection to that, is, the resolution as reported differs with the question of which it treats. It commits the party to reduction of greenbacks and perpetuation of the national bank system, leaves the secretary of the treasury, perhaps, with the power to issue gold interest bearing bonds, and lock up gold awaiting the day of resumption, a policy to which the western democracy is almost unanimously opposed. The resolution of the committee supports, by implication, a bill for which the democracy are not responsible, a measure which never received a democratic vote.

Here time was called and much confusion ensued, in consequence of efforts to secure more time for Ewing.

The chairman ruled that as objection was made the time could not be extended.

Mr. Dorshimer appealed for the withdrawal of objections, and it was withdrawn, and by unanimous consent, Ewing was authorized to proceed.

Another scene of confusion ensued. Mc Lane, of Maryland renewed objections to hearing Ewing further, and finally Ewing thanked the convention for the kindly spirit manifested towards him and said he would trouble them no further. [Further cries for Ewing and order, order.]

Mr. Cox, of New York, rose to a point of order, in which he undertook to reflect upon the chair for favoritism, and was called to order by the chair and directed to take his seat.

Mr. Dorshimer said he proposed right here to make a straight issue between hard and soft money. [Applause.] By that we will stand or fall. If you want soft money give your votes to its most distinguished advocate, but if you want to give us a show to carry the hard-money states, stand by the platform as presented. [Applause.] This is a compromise to which the east has yielded, so much as to have already elicited a strong protest, unanimously signed, by the eastern states. On this we stand or fall. If you adopt the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio, then good-bye to your hopes. The committee's report, however, gives us a living chance of success. In conclusion he demanded a call of the states on the question.

Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, took the platform. He said Dorshimer's issue was a false issue, as stated by him. There is no issue here of hard or soft money. They were all in favor of resumption as soon as healthfully practicable. Whoever desires it earlier desires it for some private, improper use. He earnestly opposed any attempt at forced resumption. The law had been in force two years, and the country is two per cent. further from a gold standard than it was when the law was passed. The natural laws of legislation, if not of the universe, will soon cover the twelve per cent. gap between gold and paper. Let us leave the question to these natural laws. Referring to Dorshimer, he said, the west had followed the lead of New York too long already, and it is now time to assert the power of the mighty west. [Applause.]

Waterson, of Kentucky, urged the policy of supporting the committee in the report signed by twenty-nine of its members, after careful consideration, and asserting the impropriety of overturning it by the excited action of the convention. Stand by the twenty-nine and not by the eight, who have introduced here their dangerous question. He moved the previous question.

Another scene of great confusion ensued, many delegates asking to be heard, and one from Pennsylvania bitterly denouncing gag-law, and insisting on the freedom of debate.

Abbott, of New Jersey, asked a division of the question. He was in favor of the motion to strike out, but was opposed to inserting what was proposed.

The previous question was seconded. Mr. Doolittle made a few remarks amid much disorder, in which he said victory or defeat depended on the question now before the convention, and he desired to move an amendment to a pending amendment.

Cox, of New York demanded a vote by states, on the main question, which having been divided, was first stated in the motion to strike out.

Doolittle moved to adjourn. Lost.

An attempt was made to call the roll, but disorder was so great that delegates could not hear enough to understand the question. A Texas delegate moved to clear the galleries, but as the chair didn't put the question, he evidently did not understand it. The excitement was long and continued, with increasing force and violence, a dozen gentlemen speaking at once. Pennsylvania retired for consultation.

Mr. Bunch, of Tennessee, wanted to know whether, if the vote to strike out should prevail, and the convention fail to insert the proposed substitute, the effect would be to leave the resumption act to stand as it is?

The chair answered the affirmative. Mr. Bunch wanted to know whether any parliamentary legislation could cheat the convention out of an opportunity to have a square vote on the minority report?

The states were called and all voted except the following:

Illinois, 13 ayes, Iowa 5, Kansas 10, Kentucky 24, under the unit rule, Indiana 30, Michigan 5, Missouri 9, Ohio 25, Tennessee 24, Virginia 10, West Virginia 10, Pennsylvania under the unit rule, 68. The chair announced the vote, ayes 219; nays 515, so the amendment was rejected.

During the call, the chair stated, that during the conference preceding the call, he changed his ruling and the pending question was, in fact, upon Ewing's motion; both to strike out and insert.

Mr. Doolittle read an amendment which he desired to propose, providing that any law substituted for the resumption act, shall provide only for a very gradual resumption.

The chair stated that under the operation of the previous question, no amendment was in order, and the pending question: now was, upon the adoption of the committee's report. The roll was called and the only negative votes were:

Illinois 3, Iowa 4, Kansas 6, Michigan 1, Missouri 8, Virginia 1, West Virginia 1, Indiana 30, the chairman of the Indiana delegation said this was because they did not approve of the financial plank. Ohio, 20.

Before the vote was announced, complaint was made by delegates on the floor that delegates were seated on the platform. Jacobs, of Brooklyn, was especially named as out of place. The president directed all not entitled to seats on the platform to retire. The chair announced the vote, ayes 651, nays 83, so the vote of the platform committee was adopted.

Mr. Doolittle moved to reconsider the vote by which the report was adopted, in order to incorporate the proposition which he read in favor of retirement of legal tenders as well as gold, and the restoration of a double standard of gold and silver, at a just respective valuation. This was followed by the former proposition in favor of gradual resumption only.

Mr. Mc Lane, of Maryland, moved that the motion to reconsider be tabled, and in the midst of calls for a vote by states, the chair announced it carried.

Mr. Hutcheson moved that the vote in favor of the platform be made unanimous, and assigned his five minutes for debate to Cox, of New York, who, however, was interrupted by calls to order, and confusion, and was compelled to take his seat unheard.

Mr. Mc Lane, of Maryland, moved to proceed to nominated candidates for president. [Applause.] Adopted.

The roll of states was called to present their nominees. When Delaware was called, Mr. Whitley took the platform and nominated Thomas Francis Bayar, [Cheers.] whom he eulogized in glowing terms as a Democratic statesman and gentleman. [Applause.]

Mr. Williams, of Indiana, presented the name of Gov. Thomas H. Hendricks.

dricks, of Indiana. [Great applause.] There was no fire in the rear with him. They would carry Indiana by twenty thousand.

Mr. Fuller of Illinois, seconded Hendricks' nomination eloquently and forcibly. Campbell of Tennessee, by instructions of its convention, also seconded Hendricks, under whose lead Tennessee felt more confident of success than under any other.

Mr. Abbott of New Jersey, presented the name of Joel Parker, in a ringing speech.

When New York was called, there was great excitement, cheers and waving of fans. Senator Kernan expressed his sympathy with all that had been said of the gentlemen already presented here, but proceeded to urge the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden as the surest guarantee of success in the coming contest. Tilden's name was received with great cheers.

John Kelley of New York, next took the platform and an attempt was made to hiss him down. [A delegate—There seems to be some goose in the hall, and cries of clear the galleries.] But with Kelley's first sentence complete order was restored, until some one made a point that he was out of order, unless he intended to second Tilden's nomination, when ensued a long scene of confusion, hissing, calls for "Kelly," "Kelly."

Mr. Hutcheson of Missouri, insisted upon order. He expected to vote for Tilden, but Kelly was entitled to be heard.

A delegate from Kansas demanded a scotching of the vipers who hiss. [Applause.]

Mr. Kernan and others from New York, urged a respectful hearing of Kelly, and finally the cries for Kelly were overwhelming. Kelly finally proceeded, urging that the nomination of a western candidate for President will secure Indiana and Ohio, in October, but if we lost those States then, it would be impossible to save New York in November.

Some one on the platform interrupting a call with three cheers for Tilden.

A delegate demanded and the Sergeant-at-Arms proceeded to eject him from his seat.

Kelly persisted in his right to the floor until he had finished, despite efforts to interrupt him by calls of time and a failure of the chair to enforce order.

Mr. Flournoy, of Virginia, seconded Tilden's nomination, and Hendrick, of Texas, also seconded it.

Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, presented the name of the former statesman, William Allen.

Mr. Clymer, of Pennsylvania, presented Gen. Winfield S. Hancock in glowing terms.

Gen. Brent, of Louisiana, seconded Hancock.

Mr. Sexton, of Texas, and Smith, of Missouri seconded the nomination of Tilden.

Mr. Doolittle earnestly urged prudence. He said that he did not believe the Democrats could carry even New York in November unless they carried Indiana in October. For this reason he favored Hendricks, who could carry Indiana, and he feared Tilden could not.

The ballot being called for, the clerk suddenly commenced calling the roll.

The chair then announced the FIRST BALLOT.

Tilden.....417  
Hendricks.....146  
Bayard.....93  
Hancock.....82  
Allen.....56  
Parker.....18  
Whole vote.....788  
Necessary to a choice.....402  
The roll was then called for the second ballot.

Before the vote was announced, Missouri asked if it was an order for her to change her vote, before the result was announced.

The chair ruled it was.

Missouri asked five minutes for consultation. The tally clerks were fully ten minutes comparing their figures, meantime, Missouri changed her vote to 10 for Tilden and 14 for Hendricks.

Six of the New Jersey delegates claimed the right to cast their individual votes for Tilden, urging that the resolution under which they did not bind them beyond the first ballot. The New Jersey chairman contended that he alone had the right to announce the vote. Another New Jersey delegate asked that the delegation have leave to retire, insisting upon the right of individual vote.

Abbott of New Jersey, said he hoped that State would consider Parker's abandonment as treachery.

The chair ordered the vote announced as 8 for Parker.

Before the vote was announced, Iowa changed her vote to 20 for Tilden, 2 for Hendricks.

Illinois changed to 24 for Tilden, 18 for Hendricks.

North Carolina changed to 10 for Tilden, 1 for Hendricks.

Nevada announced a solid vote for Tilden.

Missouri changed again to 28 for Tilden, which nominated him.

Without waiting for the announcement from the chair, the convention arose and gave long, tumultuous cheers. For ten minutes the excitement and noise almost drowned the music by the band. Various other states announced changes, amid great confusion, including Delaware solid for Tilden. Pennsylvania moved to make it unanimous and finally the vote was announced as follows:

SECOND BALLOT.  
Whole number of votes.....788  
Necessary to a choice.....402  
Tilden.....651  
Hendricks.....146  
Allen.....56  
Parker.....18  
Bayard.....11  
Thurman.....12  
Indiana seconded Pennsylvania's motion to make the nomination unanimous. Adopted.  
A motion to adjourn until ten o'clock to-morrow was carried, at 8 20.

THE ONLY ONE-PRICE STORE IN DECATUR

HAYS & BARTHOLOMEW

Besides our regular full stock of all kinds of Domestic Goods, Linens, Fancy Goods, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Cottonades, etc., which are all lower than ever before,

WE MAKE SPECIALTIES OF

Linen Suits, Jackets and Overshirts, Dusters and Ulsters, all made to our order. A Complete Assortment of Sunshades and Parasols, including the new style, "CANOPY TOP," all bought of the manufacturer. We know we can save you money on them. We have a full and complete line of the Celebrated

CACHEMIRE ALEXANDRIA BLACK SILKS.

We have handled them for the last three years, and know them to be good, and we warrant them and sell them at lower prices than any one else in the State. We are also handling a Lyon's Hand spun Silk, the most beautiful finished silk made; also full lines of Summer Silks, both striped and plaided. We have all prices of Iron Frame Black Grenadines, from 35 cents to \$2.00 per yard, and 500 pieces of Embroideries, cheaper than you ever saw. We mark all Goods in plain figures and treat all alike; will not give you a low price on one article and make it up on the next, nor ask you more than Goods are worth, and take less, as a special favor to you.

We invite all to examine our stock and see whether this is correct or not. [May 6-d&w]

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S. EINSTEIN'S

Spring Stock!

I have this day opened a Large and Complete Stock of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS

Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods

Consisting of a full line of Dress Goods, Silks, Irish Poplins, Cassimeres, Bleached and Brown Mullins, Shooting, Table Linens, Crash, and a full assortment of

CASSIMERES, FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

I am prepared to offer very great inducements. I have purchased the goods at very low rates, which enables me to offer these goods lower than ever offered.

Give me a call, at  
NO. 21 NORTH WATER STREET.  
Decatur, April 4, 1876—d&w

HUNDREDS

CURED

DAILY

IN

Illinois

OF

RHEUMATISM,

DIAMOND

Rheumatic Cure.

This statement is substantially a fact, because it is the result of the experience of the Agents in the shape of numerous testimonials from past patients in all the States, and particularly from one of the most respectable and trustworthy families in the West.

In its history, this invaluable Medicine occupies the most honorable position possible for any remedy to attain. A few years since it was known only to the friends and neighbors and patients of the proprietor, and always sought for by them whenever troubled with Rheumatism, again this way came to the notice of physicians generally, and through their favorable expression, and its acknowledged value as a Rheumatic Remedy, the demand for it became so frequent and urgent as to oblige its proprietor to increase his facilities for its manufacture, its reputation rapidly extended, and soon orders, letters of enquiry, letters of thanks, and certificates of praise were daily received from all sections of the United States, and Canada, and in this way, on a basis of its merit alone—unaided by "tricks of trade" or special efforts—it has risen to the present enviable position. Wherever introduced it has received the most flattering preference in the treatment of all Rheumatic complaints. In this we are really gratified and happy, not alone because our medicine finds ready sale, and is consequently profitable to us, but because we are enabled to relieve the suffering and to restore the laboring man to the use of his injured limbs, and save him from the expense of a doctor's bill, and the wear and tear of a long and painful recovery. We have a place here, and a good one, for the suffering and the laboring man, we carry our contentment and gladness to the home of the afflicted, and consequently are remembered by millions of grateful souls. In simple cases sometimes one or two doses suffice. In the most chronic cases it is sure to give way by the use of four or five bottles. By the efficient and simple remedy, hundreds of dollars are saved to those who can least afford to throw it away, as surely it is by the purchase of useless and costly medicine. This medicine is for sale by all Druggists throughout the United States and Canada. If it happens that your Druggist has not got it in stock, ask him to send for it to

Geo. C. Goodwin & Co.,  
38 HANOVER ST., BOSTON,  
General Agents for the U. S.

Or to  
H. HUBB, Decatur, Mo.,  
RICHARDSON & CO., St. Louis  
FULLER & FULLER, Chicago.  
May 11, 1876—d&w

\$50,000 TO LOAN!

AT NINE PER CENT IN SUMS TO SUIT, on improved city and farm property, by the Mercantile Trust Company of New York.

Address J. O. MAYBERRY, Agent,  
Central Union, Decatur, Ill.,  
or enquire at Rucker, Hammer & Co's Bank.  
(July 1-w)

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN is published every day except Sunday and holidays. The price is five cents per copy in advance, and ten cents per copy when paid for at the time of delivery. The subscription price is \$2.00 per annum in advance, and \$2.50 when paid for at the time of delivery. The paper is sent free of charge to the poor and to the soldiers and sailors of the United States.

TO DAILEY

Subscribers will be pleased to know that the paper is now published every day except Sunday and holidays. The price is five cents per copy in advance, and ten cents per copy when paid for at the time of delivery. The subscription price is \$2.00 per annum in advance, and \$2.50 when paid for at the time of delivery. The paper is sent free of charge to the poor and to the soldiers and sailors of the United States.

ANNOUNCE

We are authorized to announce that the convention of the Democratic Party will be held at St. Louis, Mo., on the 28th of June, 1876. The purpose of the convention is to select delegates to the National Convention to be held in New York City, on the 1st of September, 1876. The convention will be held at the Grand Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

CITY DR

Go to Inboden's fruit. A full supply of ly Niedermeier's. All the latest may be had at H. instruments.

The Western Min street is the center and cannot be. The corner west side of the old moderate a few more. Niedermeier's fresh eggs and chickens. A full supply oranges at Newell's. Spring chicken dures.

D. M. Barnett's tables, butter and every morning; the their patrons with a series of best quality Call and see them.</



and know them to be  
et prices than any one  
Hand spun Silk—  
ones of Summer Silks,  
on Frame Black Gren-  
ades of Embroideries,  
in plain figures and  
one article and make it  
e worth, and take less,

and see whether this is  
any 5-4-dwt

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN will be delivered  
at the following rates: For the year, in  
advance, \$5.00; for the year, in advance,  
\$5.00; for the year, in advance, \$5.00.

TO DAILY SUBSCRIBERS.

ADVERTISING IN THE DAILY REPUBLICAN  
is for the year, in advance, \$5.00; for the  
year, in advance, \$5.00; for the year, in  
advance, \$5.00.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WE are authorized to announce Master  
FORBES as a candidate for Sheriff, sub-  
ject to the decision of the Republican county  
convention.

CITY DEPARTMENT.

Go to Imboden's for choice tropical  
fruits.

A full supply of choice syrups at Bu-  
ly Nidermeyer's.

All the latest musical publications  
may be had at H. Post's, also musical  
instruments.

The Western Tea Store on East  
Main street is the place to buy your gro-  
ceries and canned fruits.

The commercial college on the  
west side of the old square, can accom-  
modate a few more students.

Nidermeyer keeps a full supply of  
fresh eggs and choice butter.

A full supply of fresh lemons and  
oranges at Nowell & Hamner's.

Spring chickens at Adams & Ben-  
dure's.

D. M. Barnett & Co., receive vege-  
tables, butter and eggs, fresh and nice  
every morning; they can also furnish  
all patrons with staple and fancy gro-  
ceries of best quality at lowest rates.  
Call and see them.

There is a loud complaint of dull  
times among the merchants of our city.  
The dubious weather makes everybody  
feel blue, and there will be no marked  
improvement in business until the  
weather clears, and folks breathe free  
again.

The trees in the park have been  
recently trimmed and the grass cut. Now  
that the good work has been begun let  
it go forward. Next come the walks  
and the tearing away of the old pathway  
for a fence that is already rotting and  
falling to pieces.

Tilden be d-d! is what one dem-  
ocrat said of the St. Louis nominee this  
morning.

Independents and Liberals, so-called,  
do not generally take kindly to the St.  
Louis nominee. Those who have for-  
merly acted with the Republicans ex-  
pose themselves as being well pleased  
with the Cincinnati nominations, and  
will for the most part rally under the  
old Republican flag during the pending  
Presidential campaign.

We learn from different portions of  
the county that the heavy rain of Tues-  
day night was quite general, and that  
the low lands are flooded. Farmers are  
feeling dubious, as the ground is too  
wet to admit of cultivating their corn,  
and weeds are getting a big start.  
As the season for cutting grass is near at  
hand, farm work will all come together.

We hear rumors that Barnum's im-  
mense show is to be here some time in  
August. This being the centennial  
year the veteran showman has gotten  
up a combination worthy of the year,  
and on a grander scale than any that he  
has traveled with formerly.

Kid Gloves, in all shades and colors,  
at  
Goldmund's.

The Diamond Piano.—Miss Ida  
Loughbom has a fine present in the  
shape of one of those beautiful, sweet-  
toned Diamond Pianos. Miss Ida is to  
be congratulated for the instrument is  
really a fine one. It was purchased of  
P. T. Locke & Co. dtw1

Parasols, Fans, Notions, Fancy  
Goods.—the best stock, at  
Goldmund's.

Macon County Poultry Association.  
—The quarterly meeting of this Asso-  
ciation will be held at the County Treas-  
urer's office, on Friday evening, June  
30th, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The Excursion.—The excursion to  
Springfield to-day, under the auspices  
of the First M. E. Church, was a grand  
success. Five passenger coaches and a  
caboose were crowded before the train  
left the depot, and at the Water street  
crossing at least two hundred persons  
were in waiting when it arrived at that  
point. The immense crowd deterred  
some from going who had intended to  
accompany the excursion.

Evidently Alarmed.—The Democrats  
in these parts are evidently of the op-  
inion that they have got a big job on  
hand to beat Hayes, as they have called  
a meeting for this evening at the court  
house, asking Liberals, Independents,  
and all the rest of mankind not in ac-  
cord with the Republican party, to  
unite with them in a grand charge upon  
the Republican works. They have an  
idea that a man who loves his country  
so well that he would not abandon his  
place in the army to make a canvass for  
congress, will be a pretty hard man to  
beat. So think we.

Domestic Paper Fashions, the best  
patterns in America, sold at M. Gold-  
burg's. Catalogues free.

May 2 dwt



